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It being impracticable to express in these columns the divergent views of the thousands of members of the American Peace Society, full responsibility for the utterances of this magazine is assumed by the Editor.

A FAMILY STATEMENT

THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE offers the American Peace Society one dollar for every dollar it can raise to and including \$15,000. Toward this amount we have raised, or have in sight, approximately \$9,000. The significance of this is that within the next few weeks the American Peace Society must raise \$6,000.

Our prospective givers are entitled to know what their money will be spent for. Lawson Purdy, General Secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, said to us recently in Washington: "In order to make enterprises that depend upon public subscriptions go you must make very clear the thing for which you want the money. . . . You must tell the public what it wants to know." . . . "Plan your expenditures in an intelligent fashion and then explain them publicly in such simple terms that the public can understand." He added: "The public wants something that it can translate into human pictures of human life. . . . Let us appeal more and more to the mind and show how money expended to relieve pain, to relieve distress of all sorts may be expended so as to relieve the cause, to build people anew so that they will no longer need help." Surely that is good sense.

The work of the American Peace Society is comparatively simple. It is set forth regularly on the page

opposite. That page is no mere academic expression of political philosophy; it is the program upon which America will yet agree. It is a policy agreeable to the United States Senate. Even "irreconcilable" senators tell us that. It is the basis of any enduring association of the nations. The present world situation shows us with ghastly clearness how costly was the failure to sense this at Versailles. So far as the League of Nations has accomplished anything worth while, it has been in the direction of these rules—rules wrung from the experience of the centuries.

The work of the American Peace Society is to show how vital these rules are to any co-operative international achievement. These lights must be kept in the windows of the world that governments may see, and that peoples may find their way unto a world governed by the rules of right.

Surely that is a work of prime importance. Money spent upon such a business is money richly invested.

There can be no criticism of the conduct of the work of this society. Its business stands the test of every investigation. The books are carefully audited. After a most painstaking examination of its operations the National Information Bureau, Inc., our one impartial, national investigating agency, has officially approved the *American Peace Society* "as worthy of the support of those interested" in its "aims and purposes."

In the midst of the war Mr. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, delivered an address in which he said:

"This war is teaching us many lessons. To me its greatest lesson is that without love of fellowman, without heart, without charity, without faith in and understanding of one another, society cannot be successfully carried on, or life, in its nobler sense, be lived."

Mr. Purdy says: "The public want something that can be translated into human pictures of human life." The American Peace Society does not have to do that. The "human pictures of human life" are presented for us daily in the wild stories of crime the world over, the heart-rending miseries of Europe, the anguish that has laid its hand upon practically every human being around the globe, and all because of war.

One of the world's leading international lawyers recently remarked that the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* is the only peace journal that has been wholly right in the things for which it has stood, since the outbreak of the

war. The American Peace Society does not insist that it is wholly right. It does insist that it is pursuing the right as it sees the right. Whether or not its friends grant the \$6,000 necessary to complete the requirements nominated in the generous offer of the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace, the American Peace Society will not falter in its effort to end, and to end as far as possible forever, the attempts to achieve unto human freedom by the means of human slaughter.

SINCE, THEREFORE!

SINCE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS proposed out of Versailles represents an attempt to preserve an international world order by coercion; since such a world order thus preserved would be unworthy because dangerous; since the way of peace can be found only along the road of conciliation; since it is not executive action but international conference that can establish peace between nations; since force as a guarantor of world peace has never succeeded, and since organized international force has never made nations afraid to go to war; since any League with adequate force at its disposal is a superstate, and since there is no reasonable prospect of such a superstate; since it is unreasonable to expect States to promise in advance to pool their forces in contingencies which when they arrive may give rise to disagreement; since it is unreasonable to expect neutral States to foreswear their neutrality for evermore; since hitherto no nation has ever been able to prevent its subjects and citizens from trading with its enemy, demonstrated over and over by the decisions of prize courts of practically every nation; since the League of Nations proposes to boycott all the member States against an offending nation; since it is difficult to see how forty-odd nations can be expected to do what no one nation has hitherto been able to do, namely, effectively to prevent its subjects or citizens from trading with the enemy in time of war: Therefore, it would seem that there is no hope for the peace of the world except through organized international conference and the moral force which it can engender; therefore, any association of nations for the promotion of peace must be an inclusive association, free of all suspicions of a superstate, bent upon the establishment of concrete justice in definite issues as they arise from time to time between nations. Speaking of the Constitution of the United States, Dr. David Jayne Hill has recently said:

"It is the declaration of the deliberate and permanent decision of the people to the effect that their spasms, their emotions, their class interests, and their speculative theories shall not destroy their juristic security."

That, it appears to us, must be the key note of any successful association of nations that is to be.

A WORD TO MR. HARDING

MR. HARDING, you are about to become the President of these United States. We know little of your qualifications for this high office. We understand that you have been a successful man of business. You evidently have the confidence of your neighbors and of large numbers of persons in your native State. You have been in the United States Senate. Evidently you made many friends in that body, for at a crucial moment they rallied to your support, with the result that you were nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people. We have looked upon you and heard you speak, and we confess you look and speak the part we would have you play. Certainly thus far you have conducted yourself with all reasonable dignity and on every occasion, as far as we know, you have shown rare, good American taste. We wish you well. The American people will demand great things of you. It is literally true that the world hangs upon your every word. The years before you seem more propitious for constructive service than were the years facing President Wilson in 1913, for as now we know, Mr. Wilson faced a world at war, you face the possibilities of a world at peace, a world organized under the establishment of that justice between States which must spell a finer happiness for America and for all nations everywhere.

You have been elected President of the United States because of a widespread opposition to the Wilson Administration and because men believed you would be guided during this reconstruction period by an intelligent and virile cabinet. You could not please the American people more at this time than by appointing for your Secretary of State Mr. Elihu Root and for your Attorney General Mr. Charles E. Hughes. With the aid of such men you could lift your eyes above those debts due to us out of Europe, above the difficulties confronting us because of Mexico, of Japan, of German cables, of near eastern oil fields and the rest, to the two great outstanding accomplishments awaiting your decision and action. Under your leadership we must first end the war with Germany; and we must then tell the world the kind of an association of nations we are willing to join for the overthrow of the war system.

In accordance with your pre-election pledge, we are expecting a prompt conclusion to the technical war with Germany. Since it was the Congress that declared the state of war to exist between the United States and Germany, April 6, 1917, and since it was the Congress that declared, December 7, 1917, that a state of war existed between the United States and the Austrian-Hungarian Government, there can be no doubt that it is within the power of the Congress by a joint resolution to repeal those two declarations. Indeed, such a resolution, known